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SPRING ASSIZES

1994

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

The second session of the Fifth Legislature of the Province of Manitoba was opened Thursday afternoon, in the new parliament buildings. The following is the speech from the Throne:

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor having taken his seat upon the throne, delivered the following speech first in English, and afterwards in French:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I have much pleasure in meeting you at the second session of the Fifth Legislature of Manitoba.

I congratulate you on the erection of a commodious Legislative Assembly Room and Public Offices, fitted to the requirements of this rapidly developing province.

Since I had the pleasure of meeting you last, the term of office of His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne has expired, and although no longer officially connected with Canada, the great interest he always evinces in the advancement of the Dominion has not abated, and I take this opportunity of congratulating the people of this province and the Northwest on the fact that he is utilizing the information he obtained by his visit to Manitoba and to the Territory west of us, to the best advantage in bringing prominently before the British public the natural advantages possessed by Northwest Canada as a field for immigration.

The appointment for so imminent a statesman as the Marquis of Lorne to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, is evidence of the appreciation in which Her Majesty holds her British American possessions. The experience already acquired by His Excellency is a guarantee that the high and important duties of the position to which he has been called by Her Majesty will be wisely and carefully discharged.

During the recess steps have been taken by my Government to secure an early determination of the boundary between this province and Ontario. A conference between the Attorneys-General of Manitoba and Ontario have resulted in an agreement on the basis upon which a reference of the question will be submitted to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council for their decision thereon. Pending said decision a provisional arrangement has been agreed upon for the government of the territory in dispute. You will be asked to pass an Act giving effect to the same, and ratifying the provisions contained thereon.

The claims which this Province has always preferred as a right have again been urged upon the Privy Council. My Government have taken the view that the time has arrived when such provision should be made by the Government of this province as will obviate the necessity of future delegations to the capital. With this object in view, the Privy Council have been urged to concede the province the control of the public and school lands for local revenue and the support of education respectively, and also a re-adjustment of the credit allowed Manitoba on her entering Confederation, the same to be based on the population as ascertained decennially.

In pursuance of the policy already mentioned by the House, representations have been made by my Government upon the Privy Council the expediency of extending the benefits of this province as far north as the sixtieth parallel, and westward to the one hundred and second meridian. The importance of this extension in view of the contemplated construction of the Hudson Bay Railway cannot be overestimated.

I regret to inform you that as yet no answer to the memorial submitted by my Government has been received. You will be asked to give your careful consideration to such measures as will be suggested by them to secure the objects asked for in the said memorial.

I will now proceed to enumerate some of the measures that will be submitted for your consideration.

Relating to amendments of the Municipalities Act, Election Act, the Administration of Justice Act, the Agricultural, Statistics and Health Act, will be submitted to you, and your careful attention is invited thereto.

A bill to authorize the borrowing of money by the Province and other important measures will also be laid before you for your consideration.

I will direct that the public accounts of the past year and the estimates for the current year be laid before you at an early date.

I now leave you to the discharge of your important duties, and pray that the blessing of the Almighty

may attend your labors, feeling assured that you will be guided in your deliberations with a full sense of the grave responsibilities which devolve upon you as representatives of the people, more especially at a time when the calmest and wisest counsels will be most effective in promoting the best interests of the Province.

New members were then introduced to the speaker, viz: Attorney General Miller, Mr. Prud'homme and Mr. Jackson, the two latter having been unseated and re-elected. Next, the address in reply to be moved by Mr. Prud'homme, seconded by Mr. Douglas. Messrs Norquay, Millar, Brown, Livierville, Greenway, Kilian Wilson, Davidson, Wiman, Young and Leconte were appointed a special committee to strike the standing committee. A motion of regret at the death of the Provincial Secretary was carried, and the House adjourned until Monday.

An Odd Wager.

A peculiar gambling case came before the Bow street police court in London on April 16, 1812. Two men one tall and stout and the other short were charged under the following remarkable circumstances: A Bow street officer named Croker was passing along the Hamstead road when he observed the two prisoners at the top of a wall. A moment later he saw to his horror that the tall man hanging by his neck from a lamp post attached to the wall, being that instant tied up and turned off by the short man. Croker rushed up to the spot when the tall man fell to the ground the handkerchief with which he had suspended having fortunately given way. Croker produced his staff said he was an officer, and demanded an explanation of the proceeding; the only reply he received to his inquiry being a violent blow on the nose from the tall man, which nearly knocked him backward. The short man ran away, but the officer, procuring assistance, managed to capture both. They explained to the bench that they worked on canals. They had been tossing for money, and afterward for their clothes. The tall man, who was hanged, won the other and the short man lost. They got upon the wall, and the tall man paid his debt of honor by allowing the short man to hang him. They both agreed in this; and the tall man said if he had won the toss he would assuredly have hanged his friend.

PROVINCIAL ITEMS.

According to the Calgary Herald, there are 39,215 cattle and 4,985 horses on the western ranches.

A meeting of Orangemen will be held at Pilot Mound on 21st inst, for the purpose of forming the new L. O. L. County of Lorne, and for the election of officers, etc. New lodges are about to be organized at Smith's Hill and Wakopa.

A Niagara despatch says: "In the latter part of October 1883, an old man choked to death while at dinner in one of the hotels at Niagara Falls. An undertaker of that place took charge of the body and embalmed it, with the expectation that some relatives would appear and claim the remains, compensating him for his work. No one has yet appeared to claim the body, and the undertaker is now exhibiting it as a specimen of his work. The case has created much interest, and people come from far and near to view the body of the unknown man. A number of physicians have been invited, and will examine the body in a few days. It is now five months since he was embalmed."

A St. Vincent despatch of Thursday says: This morning about two o'clock, the livery stable of Wm. Mason, Pembina, was discovered to be on fire. The fire had made such headway that it was impossible to save much property, and by the united efforts of those around only three horses and a couple of buggies were saved. There were twenty-three horses burned, also a large stock of buggies, cutters and grain. Hon. J. Bookwalter lost a valuable horse, E. L. Booker lost one valuable horse, the other being saved. Mac Caville lost a span of horses. Mr. Mason estimates his loss at \$14,000, with insurance of \$5,000. The weather was fortunately calm, or much greater damage would have been done. The fire is the supposed work of an incendiary.

Arabi Pasha's uniform is entirely white.

Thomas Lamb, of Acton, was recently seriously injured by a falling tree.

The International Sunday School Lessons Committee are in session in Montreal.

B. A. Y.

Can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing around the neck one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TEETHING NECKLACES. They are let on to all the teething children in Christendom. They give no shock and are comfortable. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Ask for them and take no other.

RUPTURE.

NORMAN'S ELECTRIC CURATIVE RUBBER, the best in the world. Warranted to hold perfect and be comfortable. Circular free. A. E. FORGET, 408-410 Queen Street East, Toronto.



Public Notice

I hereby give notice and after the 23rd inst. no liquor permit will be granted by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories, except on payment, in advance, of the following fee:

For Wines and Spirits, per gallon, 50 Cents. Ales Free.

By command of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

A. E. FORGET, Clerk of Council.

Regina, Sept. 1, 1883.

IMPERIAL BANK

—OF—
CANADA.

Capital, - - - - - \$1,500,000.

SURPLUS, \$650,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

BRANDON BRANCH,
ROSSER AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business. Bills of exchange purchased. Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph. Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention. Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for:
Bank of Montreal.
Bank of British North America.
Bank of Toronto.
Dominion Bank.
Bank of Hamilton.
Quebec Bank.
Standard Bank of Canada.

A. JUKES, Manager

Merchants Bank

OF CANADA.

Capital, Paid up, - - - \$5,700,000.

Reserve Fund, - - - 1,150,000.

Head Office, Montreal.

President:—ANDREW ALLAN.

General Manager:—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—

Bellefleur, Ottawa,
Berlin, Owen Sound,
Brampton, Perth,
Burlington, Prescott,
Galt, Quebec,
Hamilton, St. John's,
Ingersoll, St. Thomas,
Kingston, Toronto,
London, Eberbrooke, Que.
Montreal, Walkerton,
Napawan, Windsor.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:—

Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES:—

New York.

Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale Bank, London, Glasgow and elsewhere.

Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York
Bankers in St. Paul.—The First National Bank,
Bankers in Minneapolis.—The Security Bank of
Minnesota.

BRANDON BRANCH.
C. MEREDITH, - ACTING MANAGER.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Business.

Money received on deposit and current rate of interest paid.

Drafts issued available to all parts of Canada and the United States, and Sterling Drafts issued available at all points in Great Britain.

Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Letter of Credit.

Particular attention paid to collections for Banks and private parties.

HAYARDS' YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S
WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

HAIR DESTROYER.

ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes Hair from the face, neck, and arms, one dollar per box, but is sent by post, securely packed, for 1 dollar. Hair-dye for light or dark color. Oil of Castor, for growth of hair. Cutting fluid. Cream of roses, for giving beauty to the lips and cheeks. The Skin Tightener, for furrows; Liquid, for black specks; each one dollar, sent by post for one dollar. Spoons for cracked lips. 25c. Medicine for chafing, 25c. "Complexion pills," 25c. "New Machine for sharpening the razor," 50c. "The cream, the remedy for the skin," 25c. "New's Golden Balm," 25c. Is. All recently packed for stamps. 25c. London, Ontario Street, 25c. London, England, and had through all chemists.

The Best Offer Yet?

To give the public a chance to secure CHEAP LITERATURE, we now make the BEST OFFER OF THE SEASON.

To those who send us, as new Subscribers \$2.50 Cash, we will send the

BRANDON

WEEKLY MAIL

Nor'-West Farmer

from now till the 1st of January, 1885.

And make a good bargain.

'Home and Health,'

Containing 450 Pages of useful matter beside.

The Nor'-West Farmer is the only Agricultural Paper in the North West, and is especially valuable to the Agriculturists of this Country.

In addition to the above, we will send the

TORONTO WEEKLY MAIL

For 50 Cents extra, or all three publications and the Book for \$8.50.

Those of our present Subscribers who are clear on our books can take the place of New Subscribers.

To give all a chance we will accept \$1.50 as full payment for the MAIL from those who are in arrears from its commencement, and will then allow those remitting to rank as New Subscribers in this offer also.

Remittance can be made in Registered Letters, at our risk Specimen copies of the MAIL all at Office.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1884.

THE FARMERS' UNION.

It now appears that the Farmers' Union are getting matters into something more like business shape. They are applying for an Act of Incorporation, which will limit their membership to persons who are actually engaged in agriculture. This will exclude the professional agitators and the would-be politicians and reduce their voting strength to men who can fully and honestly enter into sympathy with their movements.

Incorporation will not, of course, prevent the recurrence of summer frosts, but the experience of the past year will direct the farmers to guard against them in the future through early sowing and early reaping. Incorporation will, however, enable them to handle their grain themselves and be no longer at the mercy of conscienceless grain buyers as they were the last season. Many of the grievances formulated, and many of the rights defined in their bill of complaint have an existence in fact, in all cases, in so far as they deal with the exceptional position of the province, but their redress could afford but indirect benefits, desirable in themselves, but the means to handle their own products and make the most of them in the markets of the world, would put money into the pockets of every one of their number directly. With this boon, incorporation, conferred upon them, they can erect their own warehouses, elevators, etc., and make purchases of implements and the like in bulk, and benefit themselves in this way again. It will also be the means of bringing their best judgment into play, in deciding on the legislation best calculated to develop the country agriculturally, which development must eventually make Manitoba a great nation. As we have said often before, the most objectionable features given to the recent movement have been framed by parties who are not farmers, and who have all to gain by a little notoriety, and nothing to lose by injury to the country. Under incorporation the organization will be divested of these elements, which are the mill stones on the necks of many movements commendable in themselves.

Let the farmers secure their act of incorporation and then consider their position as business men who intend to make the country the home for themselves and their children and they must secure the confidence as well as the sympathy of all classes of the community.

The Grit print says the Conservative Association of Brandon is going to convert itself into a fool-killer and there won't be a fool left in the city after the 10th. That, though near the point, is hardly up to it—there is one on 12th street who never come near such meetings, and most probable his absence will save his miserable existence.

In support of the decency of the anti-immigration resolution passed by the Farmers' Union, the local Grit print has the assurance to refer to a speech delivered by Mr. Norquay advising no further increase of population. Mr. Norquay's argument was not that more settlers could not settle in the country with profit to themselves, but that their location would impose too great a burden on the Government with its limited means for legislation, while the contention of the farmers was that more settlers could not farm with profit to themselves. Were the Sun possessed of an ounce of honesty it would see the absurdity of its comparison before it put it in print. The object of the organ is not to give the public the truth, but to throw plenty of mud with the hope that it may stick. The reasoning may suit a Grit with an obtuse mind, but it will not satisfy a sensible Manitoban.

The Grit prints of the country never tire of representing the aggressiveness of the Dominion Government in forcing Local Legislation out of its proper place, and these are the same prints that are now censuring the Government of Manitoba for not dealing in the Speech from the Throne with the tariff, which every man with an ounce of intelligence knows is a Dominion subject. These prints are consistent in their own inconsistencies.

The Brandon Grit print is fearfully excited lest the Conservatives of Brandon county should sit on those anti-immigrant resolutions on the 10th of April next. As the great majority who will attend that meeting will be genuine farmers, and not those of the Shillinglaw-Lang-Bailey Winter stripe, we presume they are best qualified to know what is best for the country, and we are fully prepared to leave the matter in their hands.

St. Paul, March 11.—A peculiar blizzard has been blowing in the Northwest for the last three days. The weather is not cold but exceedingly high winds caused snow drifts 20 to 30 feet in some places.

As Charles Stewart, Dr. Fleming et hoc genus, are always talking of the advantages of Minnesota and Dakota, we give them the foregoing to still further strengthen their convictions of the beauties of American life. If they could not have a monopoly of free trade, they could at least enjoy a monopoly of snow banks there.

It looks as if the Grit Government of Ontario were putting up a job of more than the ordinary proportions. The "pairty" have a majority on the Public Accounts Committee—the Government has ordered three sessions in today, which affords a good excuse for that majority absenting themselves from the meetings of the Committee, leaving the latter without a quorum. It is quite evident, from appearances, there is a nigger on the fence, and his friends take this method of keeping him from view.

While personalities may not be justified in respectable journalism, on the ground that it is revelling in the dirt, they cannot well be avoided in a proper criticism of the doings of the Farmers' Union. When a carriage gets stuck in the mud, you cannot extricate it by sporting kid gloves, but by putting your shoulder, clean shirt and all, to the wheel, and lifting in true Herculean form, and the same is true of the Farmers' Union. As we have said in other columns, it is not the staunch farmers of the country that are damaging it by malicious resolutions, but the birds of passage, transiently present, and place the outside world in full possession of the facts, the naked truth must be told.

The Toronto Globe of the 8th says: "The people of the Northwest can obtain justice, we repeat, if they seek it in the proper way. While they should discountenance the use of all wild talk about secession or annexation, they should be firm and prudent and cautious, not accepting promises in lieu of performances. And they should be on their guard against all intriguers and wire-pullers who, while they affect great indignation because the people are oppressed, seek only to neutralize the people's efforts to obtain redress." What the Globe can mean by making such a thrust at Messrs. Martin, Bailey, Stewart, Winter, Lang and Co., we are unable to comprehend. The Globe advocates redress in a constitutional way, but these gentlemen advocate it by secession, rebellion, and disruption. The Globe advises the Farmers' Union to fight shy of "intriguers" and wire-pullers, while Mr. Purvis at the Winnipeg Convention said the organization was bleat with the latter, and the public through the records of the leaders of the

movements, know the Union is full of the former. Yes, if the farmers as a body want to accomplish anything for themselves they must consider their calling from a business point of view, and keep clear of such subjects as the "intriguer" and the "wire-puller" love to revel in. For once the Globe gives them good advice.

The other day Mr. Van Horne telegraphed Mr. Egan, of the C. P. R., to the effect that no more branch lines could be built in the country until the "fool-killer" paid a visit to Winnipeg, and in an interview of the "Farmers' delegates" with Mr. Egan, Mr. Bailey is reported by the Winnipeg Sun to have said: "If there is any more of that kind of literature we will have to retaliate." Mark the "we." Van Horne's telegram was to the point. Railways cannot be built without capital, and those who invest in them want to see something for the trains to do, instead of chasing around the prairie for fresh air, and the Farmers' Union have advised the immigrants who are to give traffic to the railways to stay away from the country. Mr. Van Horne as does every other sensible resident, considers this a very senseless, rash act, and hence he calls for the services of the "fool killer." The railway company have sunk their capital and their credit in this country, and from a business point of view they can desire nothing but its welfare. Mr. Bailey, on the other hand, brought all of this world's goods he possesses, barring his cheek and his dirty linen, to Manitoba in a gripsack, and though he could, in an hour's time, remove them all in the same conveyance, he dictates under the pronoun "we" to the men who have practically given the country its growth and progress. We have never attempted, under cover of party surveillance, to hide the grievances of the country from view; on the contrary, we have always pointed them out as well as the rights of which we are deprived, but we protest against the principle of allowing penniless, reputationless adventurers to speak for the substantial men of the country. If those who have the interests of the country at heart will only scan over the proceedings of the conventions at Winnipeg they will find that such men as Kenneth McKenzie, Dr. Hagarty, James A. Johnstone, Speaker Murray, &c. &c., the substantial farmers of the country were the most careful in their utterances, and that it was left for the Baileys, the Martins, the Stewarts, the Langs &c., who have a notoriety, questionable though it may be, and nothing to lose, that have been the most rebellious in their expressions, and the most damaging to the country. We simply mention this matter incidentally in order that those who want to get at the real facts of the case can ascertain the truth for themselves.

The solar orbs of Winnipeg and Brandon respectively have fallen foul of the Times for its comments on the financial standing of some of the agitators in the Farmers' movement. While we do not endorse the course of the Times, we fully agree with the conclusions its arguments have adduced, viz: that it is the Manitoba who have paid more attention to politics and agitations than to farming that have the most to complain of. Though the real grievances are there and effect all alike, the bonafide farmer who has given his time and attention to his business has the least to complain of, and we challenge any man in the country to prove the contrary. We will furnish the proof. On Friday last, a Bruce farmer, an acquaintance of the editor called at the office and a general consideration of the position was the result. The farmer said he settled on his place in 1881, and though he is 35 miles from a railway he has nothing special to complain of. He feels the Province is not getting its right in subsidy, but that is but an indirect grievance. He says he brought but \$1,000 with him when he came, and this year out of the sales of cattle, dairy products, pigs and grain, he will clear \$1,000 besides taking care of his family, and he naturally and sensibly concludes, that the man who advises immigrants to stay away from a country offering such opportunities cannot be in his right mind. He says he bought no reaper and put but 25 acres under wheat, and from this area he has 400 bushels of grain for sale. When coming to the city on other business he brings a load of grain with him and returns the next day, being out but little on his trip. He sees the necessity for more railways, but asserts that if farmers would only engage in mixed farming until they are built, they could make a snug home in the mean time and then be in a position to properly go into grain raising without sinking themselves in debt, and he is a sensible man. The farmer of this country who is suffering is the man who has gone head over ears in debt for machinery, and who has cropped extensive areas in wheat and oats awaiting the arrival of a railway and its general attendant high prices; but that man expects in Manitoba what he never heard of elsewhere. The man who has engaged in mixed farming and undertaken no more than his means would allow him to handle is safe and will be the standing monument of success when the coun-

try reaches a more advanced stage of development. But the man we have named is not alone, there are hundreds of others though they do not spend their time in demonstrations. Mr. Charles Whitehead of this place, for instance, cleared this year \$2,300 in his crops alone and has made a handsome sum besides in the raising of cattle. Warden Hanna cropped a large area of wheat, raising 34 bushels to the acre, and realizing 80 cents a bushel. These men though enduring their share of the general grievances of the country are making no special complaints. No, gentlemen, engage in mixed farming save the butchers the trouble of importing their beef, pork, poultry, &c., and if you are too far from a railway, raise less wheat until it is built, and general contentment will naturally follow. Urge in a constitutional, reasonable way the increase of provincial subsidies, the transferrence, the public domain to the Local Legislature, the construction in good time of the Hudson Bay Railway, the diminution of duties on lumber and implements, but above all things attend to the proper improvement of your homes and your farms, and rapid and substantial progress is sure to follow.

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The social held in this district in aid of the Sabbath school proved quite a success. Rev. Geo. Roddick presided, who with the Rev. C. Lattner, briefly addressed a well packed house. With music, songs, recitations and dialogues the programme throughout was well sustained. Refreshments in abundance were provided by the ladies. Thanks are due Mr. D. Young, and also Glen-souris friends for their valuable assistance. The proceeds amounted to about \$26.

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BRANDON HILLS.

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FARM for Sale or Rent.
BEING North half Section 31, Township 11 Range 22. Through this is a running stream and no other water on the farm. Plenty of wood for building, fencing and firing for a lifetime. There is One Hundred (100) broken and broken ready for spring crop. A good granary 11x16. No better wheat land in Manitoba. It is a very desirable farm, and will be sold cheap, or exchanged for landed property in Brandon.
Box 42, Souris.

To the Front.

undereigned are in the front.
Ch. e. Selection of

GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

BOOTS & SHOES

In endless variety, of best makes, and at elegant prices.

Dry Goods

CLOTHING

FOR THE MILLION
Of choicest selection, and at the lowest prices.
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GROCERIES

In every line, fresh, and brought under the best inspection, in the most favorable market.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Nick-Nacks,

FOR THE
HOLIDAY TIME.
Numerous in variety, and choice in design.

Hardware

We offer the Balance of the Stock at

BARGAINS.

CAMERON
AND
CUMMING.

Next door to Parrish's Elevator.

THE COURT HOUSE BOARD.

This body met in the City Hall on Thursday last. Mayors Crerar and Daly, and Wardens Pollock, Hanna, Helliwell, Crerar and Manby being present; Mayor Daly in the chair. The last minutes were read and approved.

Several accounts were referred to the Finance Committee.

The Bishop Engraving Co. offered to accept \$15 in full of an account of \$17 for a seal, Warden Crerar thought even this was too much, but the item passed.

The Board adjourned till evening, when Mayors Cornell and Crawford were present.

The Finance Report was read and laid over. Mayor Crawford objected to an item for telephone service. He could not see the propriety of it in the future as all the Government offices would be in the Court House.

A lengthy discussion now arose as to the propriety of the Court House. It is found that the cost is exceeding the estimate (\$50,000 for which the city has issued debentures) by \$16,000, and a discrepancy arises as to the means of raising the difference.

Mayor Crawford thought the city should assume the entire cost and receive 12 per cent. from the District for maintenance, wood, etc.

Warden Crerar saw that the cost could not well be divided—either the city or the district should assume the entire cost, and he would rather see the district assume it.

As an investment Mayor Daly felt it would pay the city to assume the whole but he was not sure the ratepayers would approve of a by-law for the balance, \$16,000. The city was paying but six per cent. for debenture interest, and would receive 12 per cent. from the district, less insurance, etc.

Mayor Crerar considered it wise to settle the matter one way or the other definitely to prevent disputes to the future, as the territory of the district might be diminished by the creation of new districts.

Warden Hanna concurred in the views of Mayor Crerar, and favored the assumption of the whole by the District.

Warden Helliwell endorsed this view also.

The Board adjourned till next morning.

By-law No. 2 to authorize the negotiation of a loan was read and passed.

The chairman was authorized on motion of Wardens Hanna and Helliwell to advertise in the Mail, the Sun and the Rapid City and Minnedosa papers for tenders for gaol supplies.

On motion of Mayor Crawford and Warden Crerar that the chairman be instructed to pay all accounts for supplies, properly audited monthly.

Crawford and Crerar—That the several municipalities in arrears be instructed to pay up forthwith.

A delegation of the City Council was introduced to the Board, and the matter of the payment of the remaining \$16,000 cost of the Court House came up for discussion.

Mayor Crawford believed the county of Brandon should join the city in assuming the entire liability, and receive 12 per cent. from the rest of the District.

Ald. Sifton considered the assumption of the entire cost would be a good asset for the city, but he was not sure the ratepayers would take the same view. Under the circumstances it would be better for the District to assume the \$66,000 and have back the \$50,000 of debentures.

Ald. Moor was also of the opinion it would be useless to ask the city to issue more debentures.

Warden Hanna, for Brandon Co., said he was sure his people would favor the assumption by the District of the entire cost.

Ald. Larkin thought the city had enough debentures to float.

Ald. Kavanagh saw no benefit the Court House was to the city. The District should in the meantime assume the full expense of the structure.

Ald. Cameron contended that as the city was paying but 6 per cent. on the debentures and insurance, or \$3,400 all told on the \$50,000 debentures. By receiving 12 per cent. from the District the city made \$2,600 a year. He, therefore, favored a public meeting to discuss the whole question.

FRIDAY.

The Board resumed business at 2 o'clock.

A communication was handed in from the City Council of Brandon stating that the Council were of the unanimous opinion that a by-law to supplement the cost of the Court

House expenditure is submitted to the electors of the city of Brandon, would be defeated.

Warden Crawford thought that the matter should be left over until another meeting.

Mayor Crerar said that he thought that the policy of issuing debentures for \$50,000 or \$70,000 was wrong. He thought that the city of Brandon had acted fairly in the first place, and he thought the only way the people of Brandon would get anything in return for their liberality and enterprise was to issue debentures for the supplementary amount. No doubt the building of the Court House and Jail had brought a good deal of money to the people of the city.

Warden Manby was of a similar opinion. He thought that the building added greatly to the appearance of the city, and made an impression on visitors. He thought it hard that the people should now squeal because they had been asked to issue the additional debentures under the circumstances.

The chairman said there was no squealing. The Council had given an expression of opinion.

Warden Crawford was in favor of postponement.

Mayor Crerar asked if it would not be advisable to submit a by-law and try it, as it would be more satisfactory if the city did so in view of future adjustments.

Warden Crawford—You would pay no interest on that.

The chairman—I understand that. Under arrangement with the Government the city is the owner.

Warden Crerar thought it was possible that some amiable arrangement ought to be made. It would not be a heavy load on Brandon. It would make a separation in the future much more simple. He thought that a division would be necessary soon, owing to the cost which was at present entailed.

The Mayor said it was to be remembered that Brandon had furnished one-fourth of the total amount required.

Warden Crawford said the county council of his county were of the unanimous opinion that some change would have to take place soon.

The Mayor said that in case of a division the remainder of the district would have to issue debentures to recoup the newly cut off portion for their share.

Warden Crawford said there was one matter about the settlement of values. We may reduce values. Warden Manby spoke about that.

Mayor Crerar contended that this could not be fair until after the apportionment at the readjustment was made.

Warden Helliwell thought that time should be given for the consideration of the question. He thought it would be best for the city to assume the entire amount. It was true the district would have to pay 12 per cent.—but it was better that they should do that. The County Council of Brandon should join in with the city and assume the responsibility.

Moved by Mayor Crerar and Warden Crawford that the district pay the 12 per cent. as is required under the Act.

Moved by Wardens Hanna and Helliwell, that the Western Judicial District Board assume the cost of the court house and jail, and that a by-law be submitted to the Council for the purpose.

Mayor Crerar said he would have preferred to see a fuller meeting of the Board. He went on to say it was a matter of the utmost importance that the matter should be settled one way or the other, so that the municipalities would be in a position to strike rates.

Warden thought it better to have the matter settled at once.

Warden Crawford was of the opinion that the Board could not issue bonds for what did not belong to them.

The motion to pay in the 12 per cent. was carried after some verbal amendments.

Yeas—Mayor Crerar, Wardens Crawford, Manby, Pollock.

Nays—Wardens Hanna and Helliwell.

Warden Hanna's motion was lost on the same division.

The by-law to raise \$27,000 for current expenses and maintenance of the court house and jail was submitted to the following special committee:

Messrs. Crerar, Manby, Helliwell and the chairman.

FINANCE REPORT.

The fifth clause was then taken up, namely:

Estimate, Court House and jail \$21,795, and \$9,104, these items were struck out. Salary, Sec. Treas., \$1,200; Salaries, 3 auditors, \$25 each; Assize court, 3,000; printing, stationery etc., 500; fireman and caretaker, 500; janitor, 800; two turnkeys, \$5 each, 10; medical officer, 4; five

cords of fire wood, at 5.00 per cord, 25; clothing &c. for prisoners, 200; uniforms for jailers, 40; transfer of prisoners, 1,000; Interest on \$50,000 at twelve per cent., 6,000; insurance, 400. The item was carried conditionally. Total estimate, \$24,995.

A committee was appointed to draft an address and present the same to Chief Justice Walbridge on the occasion of his opening the A-size Court.

The supplementary estimates \$9,714, and \$7,040 were then passed. The report was then adopted.

FRIDAY EVENING.

On the Board re-assembling the Mayor read a telegram from C. P. Brown stating that he thought it would be better for the county and city of Brandon to assume the ownership of the court house and jail.

By-law No. 2, confirming the appointments and salaries of the various offices of the Judicial District.

The by-law to raise \$27,000 for maintenance and current expenses was read a first, second and third times and passed.

An account of A. L. McMillan for services as jailer, \$30 was passed.

The Board then adjourned.

Wilson & King,

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Jobbers,

WEST SIDE NINTH STREET,

Between Rossier and Princess Avenues.

BEST HORSE SHOEERS IN THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call. WILSON & KING. N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.

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WOOD OR COAL,

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FOR WOOD OR COAL. Paints, Oils, Glass, Lamps, Chandeliers

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Largest and best Stock—Lowest prices.

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SEWING MACHINES.

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All sorts of Machine Needles kept in stock.

Also Dealer in

Buffalo Robes,

FUR COATS,

Ready Made Clothing

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

DRY GOODS, Etc.

11th STREET.

Near Rossier Avenue.

SEED, GRAIN,

FINE WHEAT,

OATS, BARLEY,

AND

Oatmeal.

SALT

Coming in by the Carload.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

FLOUR

Of the Best Brands kept on hand.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CASH FOR HIDES.

WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW

Have not Cleared Out, but their Sale has been a GRAND SUCCESS.

Our Mr. WHITEHEAD is now in the Eastern Markets, making preparations for the Spring and Summer Trade.

We have decided to offer the Balance of our

WINTER STOCK CHEAPER THAN EVER.

make room for the New Goods.

Don't spend a Dollar of your money until you see our Goods and compare prices.

We will give you Goods cheaper than every you expected to get in Brandon.

COME AND SEE!

New Goods for the Fall, 1883.

H. CROSSLEY

Has received a large stock of Mens and Youth's Ready-made Clothing, and in a few days will open out a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy dry goods, and Furs, all of which will be offered at prices to defy competition.

BOOTS and SHOES

One of the largest assortments in the city for FALL and WINTER Goods at bottom prices.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Constantly arriving and selling at figures lower than the lowest.

Don't Forget the Place,

H. CROSSLEY,

Ninth Street Brandon.

A "FALLS ROUTE" AT LAST.

There never yet has been, accurately speaking, a Niagara Falls route between the East and the West. There never yet has been a route by which the man from Kalamazoo for instance, going back to see the old folks "across in Maine," could get a look at Niagara Falls from his train. We select the man from Kalamazoo for illustration, not because we have any special will for the Gem City of Michigan, but because that euphonious-sounding cross-roads happens to be situated on the Michigan Central Railroad. The Michigan Central is not the only road that has advertised in these years—ever since the suspension bridge was opened—to be the good and only Niagara Falls route. The public up around Kalamazoo and Oshtemo, and thereabouts—a growing public. It buys its tickets for its annual Eastern trip by the great Niagara Falls route, and says for the East in happy anticipation of a view of the Falls that will equal the pictures and descriptions which adorn the schedules of the "great Niagara Falls route." But when they go to Niagara River and find that the only view of the Falls is a most unsatisfactory glimpse from a point a mile and a half down stream, the wonder that it feels its conditions abused, and that it comes to a unanimous verdict that Niagara Falls and its shakes anyhow.

But alas—this very day (Feb. 17, 1884)—the Michigan Central Railroad Company opens a through East and West route which is honestly a Niagara Falls route, and which gives the tourist such full and leisurely opportunities to see Niagara Falls—without once leaving his seat—that a generous public may well accept the new provisions as ample recompense for all previous shortcomings. By the new route the traveler is not simply given a distant and obscure view of the Fall. He is taken down the river on the New York side. From Buffalo to Tonawanda he rides, much of the way along the river bank, and can study the face and sweep of the great current. Then as he rides along, he has a full view of the two great arms of the river that encompass Grand Island. Just before he reaches Niagara Falls village he can see the first bend of the river into the upper rapids. He crosses the river by the new suspension bridge, and has a general view of the Falls, which is better than heretofore obtained from the old bridge, because it is a "earer view." Then he skirts along above the Canadian bank until "Falls View" is reached. This point of observation has heretofore been reached only by the Niagara City branch of the Canada Southern. It has not been on the East and West route at all. Now all through trains stop at "Falls View," which is truly one of the finest views of the Falls anywhere to be had.

Certainly such a route may be honestly called a "Niagara Falls route," and the traveling public cannot be long in finding out the genuineness of its attractions. It only remains to add that by the new route, opened to-day, no through Michigan Central trains go directly East from the Falls, but come to Buffalo, thus securing the advantage of all the city connections, and at the same time making fast schedule time on the through route.

The Latest English Scandal.

The latest scandal in the English language is the attempt of the heir to the dukedom of Devon to get rid of his wife. This person, when young Henry Fitz Roy, fell in love with a beautiful woman of his acquaintance, known as Kate Cook. Presently his father became seventh Duke of Devon, and he was Earl of Eglar. Meanwhile he and his wife separated by mutual agreement, and, although he would have been glad enough to get a divorce, there was nothing to allege against her since their marriage. He has not succeeded, it appears, in hunting up a mythical Mr. Smith, who is to act the part of Kate Cook's first husband, and thus relieve the prospective peer from his marriage bonds. To decent reputation it does not seem at all unlikely that a woman of dubious reputation should become Duchess of Devon, for she will only share honors with the mistress of Charles II, who founded the family, the very name of whom, Fitz Roy, bears witness to the heritage of dishonor.

Mr. E. Decher, who kept a billiard and temperance saloon at London, has been executed.

The people of Chatham will shortly vote on a by-law doing away with grocers liquor licenses.

CORNWALLIS.

Pathmasters for 1884—Road div No. 1, tp 9 r 17, Tulley Elder; No 2, T Waddington; No 3, J M Minnaker; No 4, Peter Taylor; No 1, tp 9, r 18, H McPherson; No 2, Jas Davis; No 3, Eph Harris; No 4, Robt Ross; No 1, tp 9, r 19, W McCandlish; No 2, Jas Davidson; No 3, John Croston; No 4, John G Doran; No 1, tp 10, r 17, W Franklin; No 2, H Bashell; No 3, A J Marshall; No 4, Robt Baker; No 1, tp 10, r 18, W Carrie; No 2, S Cox; No 3, Jno McFadden; No 4, Geo Woodcock; No 1, tp 1, r 18, Jno M Cameron; No 2, S S Phillips; No 3, Saml Jury; No 4, R Huston.

Appraisers—Tp 9, r 17, Jno Minnaker and D R Noble; tp 9, r 18, G Harris and J Bawith; tp 9, r 19, T D Hyndman and Jno Croston; tp 10, r 17, Jno A Brown, W H Spiers; tp 10, r 18, D McVicar and R Smith; tp 10, r 19, D S Saw and R Huston.

Poundkeepers—Tp 9, r 17, T Green; tp 9, r 18, W Barber; tp 9, r 19, Jno Empey; tp 10, r 17, — Reed; tp 10, r 18, Geo Woodcock; tp 10, r 19, W Ballock.

G. H. HALSE, Clerk.

WHITE'S.

Council meeting was held at Mr. Gibson's, March 3, 1884. Present: The Reeve, Councilors McKellar, Cassils, Walker, Crisp and Robinson. McKellar and Cassils—That this Council accept the offer of Glenwood Council to allow all property owners in the municipality to cross over the bridge and ferry at Plum Creek, and that an agreement be drawn up and signed by the Reeves of both municipalities; the money to be paid on or before the first of December next. Carried.

The securities of the clerk were received.

Robinson and McKellar—That the petition from Hugh Carruthers, and others, praying that sections 13, 14, 15 and 16, in township 6, range 20, be struck off from the original school district be granted, on condition that the residents on those sections do not object. Carried.

By-laws Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, read three times and passed.

McKellar and Robinson—That E. Hammond's account as returning officer be paid. Carried.

Robinson and Crisp—That councilors appoint road commissioners in their respective wards. Carried.

Crisp was instructed to obtain printing in Brandon.

Crisp and Robinson—That the assessment rolls be returned to the secretary-treasurer on or before the first day of May. Carried.

Council adjourned to meet again at the residence of Mr. Gibson on Monday, April 7, at 10 a.m.

People we Talk About.

Dumas has realized \$160,000 from Canille.

Mary Anderson is supposed to be worth \$350,000.

President Arthur's daughter, Nellie, dresses very plainly.

Prince Victor has postponed his intended visit to America.

Gen. Grant is slowly but surely recovering from his recent injuries.

Francis Murphy is flying the blue ribbon of temperance in Massachusetts.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia is going to England in May, on a visit to his sister, the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Geo. W. Cable, the novelist, is not such a heavy weight, physically, as he is mentally. He only weighs 109 lbs.

Clemenceau originally studied English in order that he might read Robinson Crusoe in Defoe's own language.

Mme. Modjeska supports a school for Polish children in New York wholly from her own purse.

It is reported that Matthew Arnold has made a huge collection of memoranda on the queer social distinctions in America.

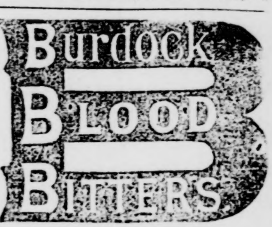
Gen. Longstreet stands six feet two inches high and weighs over 200, he is aging very fast, his hair is white, his eyes are dim and his hearing bad.

A subscription is being raised in St. Petersburg for the founding of five scholarships in that city in memory of Charles Darwin. The scholarships will be students of natural science.

Queen Victoria has forwarded two large engravings of herself and the Prince Consort to a well-known tradesman at Newport, Eng., who is retiring from business, and who has served Her Majesty for the last 40 years.

TREE SEEDS.

THE undersigned has brought with him, from Scotland a quantity of tree seed, such as Hardy Holly, Sycamore, Laburnum, Pink and White Birch, Hawthorn, K. you Tree, Fern h. Alder, Birch, Scotch Fir and Larch. They are all of the best and purest, and are certain to do well in the country, as they stand the severest frosts and winds, and are shaded and ornamental, back as they contain 250 seeds each, and some 150 varieties will be sent to a good tree for \$1, with ample instructions as to planting. Orders can be sent to the "Brandon Mail" office.



ACIS UPON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER, BLOOD, AND THE BLOOD.

P. E. DURST,

THE PIONEER JEWELER,

Importer and Dealer in

GOLD AND SILVER ENGLISH, SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

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Both single and double, and the best horses in Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

DAN EL BROAD, Manager.

W. H. GREER, Prop.

D SCOTT & SON.

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and a large assortment of Furniture, comprising:

Parlor Suites, Bed Room Sets, Extension Tables, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bar Room Mirrors, Pier Glasses, and Cane Chairs. Also a stock of Common Goods, which we are able to sell as cheap as any Firm in the Province.

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General Merchants,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

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Tinware, Stoves

OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED

ROYAL AND COAL COOK.

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MUNRO & WARWICK, TINSMITHS.

A. HARRIS, SON & CO.,

LIMITED.

Three Cars Sleighs,

All new Stock, just in. Prices to suit times.

See our new SPRINGTOOTH SEEDER,

Sample on hand.

THE 'LITTLE BRANTFORD,'

OUR NEW TWO HORSE BINDER,

Met with great success in Ontario, 1883. Sample will arrive soon.

FARMERS SEE IT!

Warehouse: Ninth Street, North Rosser.

H. NICHOL,

Brandon, Nov. 7, 1883.

Manager.

